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China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 130

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CHINA REPORT

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STATISTICS ON YIELD OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS GIVEN

Beijing NONGCUN RENMIN GONGSHE TONGJI [STATISTICS FOR RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES] in Chinese Apr 80 p 52-56

[Excerpt] VIII. Statistics of the Yield of Agricultural Crops

The yields of the major crops of food grains, cotton and oil bearing crops are the basic data for drawing up the national economic plan. The party and administrative leadership establish the production plan, lead production, uniformly provide for the livelihood of the people, determine the ratio of accumulation and consumption, distribute the task of state purchases of agricultural products, and all these require grasping the figures of the yields of agricultural crops. Communes, brigades and production teams must grasp correct figures of yield of agricultural crops to do the work in the distribution of income and earnings well and summarize experience.

(1) Statistics of the Total Yield of Agricultural Crops

The total yield of agricultural crops refers to the total of the yields of various kinds of agricultural crops produced within the current year. Regardless of whether they are planned or not planned, regardless of whether they are produced on cultivated land or uncultivated land, all must be included. The total must include all yields and none must be left out. The statistics must be true to facts and false figures must not be used.

The yield of agricultural crops is divided into the forecast yield and actual yield. Forecast yield is the estimate of the yield prior to harvesting the agricultural crop. Because information of actual yield is known later, the forecast yield becomes the basis for the leadership at all levels to grasp timely the plans for harvesting, arranging the livelihood of the people, state purchasing and supplying, transportation and storage and predistribution for the current year. Therefore, the forecast yield must be accurate and timely. Actual yield is the actual amount of yield of agricultural crops after they are harvested, dried, cleaned, weighed, and inventoried. It is also called the amount warehoused. It is the yield that can actually be provided for consumption by society, it is an important basis for measuring the achievements in agricultural production, arranging production and livelihood of the people, consumption and storage, and drafting and inspecting agricultural production plans.

The method of calculation of the yield of various agricultural crops is standardized nationally as follows: (1) Food grains are counted as unprocessed grains after threshing except for potatoes which are weighed and every 5 jin of roots is converted to 1 jin of food grains. The yield must not be converted to commercial food grains. (2) The yield of legume crops is counted as dry beans after removal of the pods. (3) Cotton is counted as ginned cotton after removal of the seeds. (4) The yield of bast fibers is counted by raw hemp bark except for flax which is counted by stalks, ramie which is counted by dried ramie after removal of the bark, and Indian hemp and hemp are counted by processed bark. In general, 1 jin of processed bark is converted to 2 jin of unprocessed bark for calculations. (5) Flue cured tobacco and dried tobacco are all counted by dried tobacco leaves. (6) Peanuts are counted as dried peanuts with shell. (7) Sugar cane is counted by the cane. (8) Beets are counted by the roots.

In addition, to correctly calculate the agricultural yield, regulations on the scope of the yields of several kinds of agricultural crops have been established for statistical workers to follow: (1) "Potatoes" include sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. (2) "Soybeans" include yellow soybeans, green soybeans and black soybeans. (3) "Other oil bearing crops" include hemp seeds, safflower seeds, caster seeds, but do not include oil bearing woody plants. (4) "Beets" should all be included regardless of how the roots are used. (5) "Hemp" can be harvested for seeds and for bark. When calculating, the main purpose of planting is taken as the basis. (6) "Herbs" refer to the various kinds of medicinal crops artificially cultivated, not including wild grown herbs. (7) "Other economic crops" refer to cassava, aromatic plants (such as spearmint, peppermint), dyes (such as indigo, dye yam), dalmatian chrysanthemum, straw. (8) "Vegetables" include melons used as vegetables and ginger. "Commercial vegetables" are vegetables planted according to the commercial tasks ordered by the state. (9) "Melon crops" refer to melons used as fruits, not including melons used as vegetables. (10) "Feed crops" are crops artificially planted and mainly used for feeding domesticated animals such as alfalfa. At some localities, food crops and oil bearing crops are planted in feed crop fields. Except for those crops which were planted specifically as green feed and included in the statistics as "feed crops," all harvests of food grains and oil bearing crops should be included in the statistics of food grain and oil bearing crops and they should not be included in "feed crops." (11) "Green manure crops" refer to crops whose stems and leaves are utilized as manure before or after flowering. If the originally planned green manure crops of broad beans, peas, soybean, rape are harvested as products, their area of planting and yield must be included in statistics of food grain crops and oil bearing crops. (12) The sowing area and yield of soybean, broad beans, peas and potatoes specially planted as vegetables by vegetable planting communes and brigades in the suburbs of large cities of a population of over 500,000 and those stationed at provincial capitals are included in the statistics of "vegetable" crops. In other regions, they are included in the statistics of "food grain crops."

(2) Statistics of the Per Mu Yield of Agricultural Crops

Unit area yield is abbreviated as unit yield. It is the average unit area yield. Our nation uses the mu for calculation, therefore it is called the per mu yield.

It reflects the level of agricultural production. The amount of total yield of agricultural crops is determined by the sowing area and the per mu yield. Both are factors that increase total yield but the sowing area is limited by the area of land. There are definite limits but per mu yield has a greater potential. Therefore, increasing the per mu yield and increasing the total yield have important meaning in the development of agricultural production.

Per mu yield is an average index. It is obtained by dividing the total yield by the area of crops. Because the area of crops is divided into the sowing area and the harvested area, therefore, there are also two ways to calculate the per mu yield:

$$\text{Per mu yield} = \frac{\text{Total yield}}{\text{Sowing area}} \text{ (jin/mu)} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{Total yield}}{\text{Harvested area}} \text{ (jin/mu)}$$

The different areas used to calculate the per mu yield have different economic meaning and use. The per mu yield calculated with the sowing area can fully reflect the level of measures to increase agricultural production. It is the basis for drawing up and inspecting plans. The per mu yield calculated with the harvested area reflects the actual level achieved in agricultural production. It summarizes the experience of increasing production and is the basis for drawing up measures to increase production.

(3) Calculation of the Indices for Food Grains and Cotton To Reach the "Guideline"

The index of food grains to reach the "guideline" is the average per mu yield of food grains of the whole year calculated by the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops. Its method of calculation consists of a direct method and an indirect method.

1. Direct method. This method should be used when accurate information on the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops can be obtained and such information is being reported from one echelon to the next higher echelon. Based on the current year's actual situation of sowing of food grain crops and the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops as inspected and determined field by field by the basic level units, the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops is determined, reported to the next higher echelon and summarized. Then, the total yield of food grains is divided by the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops. The result is the per mu average annual yield of food grains of cultivated land or per mu yield of food grains of cultivated land (at some places, the yield of food grains produced by areas of uncultivated land is subtracted).

$$\text{Per mu yield of food grains of cultivated land} = \frac{\text{Total yield of food grains}}{\text{Area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops}}$$

In statistical practices, the calculation of the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops is set forth separately as follows:

(1) Within one harvesting year, on one piece of cultivated land, the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops is the area of the originally planted land when the land is used purely for planting food grain crops regardless of how many times the land is used for multiple plantings.

(2) Cultivated land planted with food grain crops and nonfood grain crops in a multiple planting (or companion planting) within the year is counted by the percentage and the number of times it is actually used by each crop. When green manure (except for plants left to seed) and food grain crops are planted in multiple planting, the entire area should be counted as the area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops. When vegetables and food grain crops are planted in multiple planting, regardless of how many times the vegetables are planted within the year, all crops are counted only once. Cultivated land planted with food grain crops and nonfood grain crops in interplanting and mixed planting is counted by the percentage of the area of land actually taken up by each crop.

2. Indirect method. This method utilizes related data to derive the area of cultivated land taken up by food grain crops and then calculates the per mu yield of cultivated land of food grain crops.

(1)

$$\text{Per mu yield of cultivated land of food grain crops} = \frac{\text{Total yield of food grains}}{\text{Area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops}}$$

(2)

$$\text{Area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops} = \frac{\text{Sowing area of food grains}}{\text{Multiple planting index}}$$

(3)

$$\text{Multiple planting index} = \frac{\text{Total sowing area of agricultural crops} - \text{Sowing area of green manure}}{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}$$

Therefore, the per mu yield of cultivated land of food grain crops =

$$\frac{\text{Total yield of food grains}}{\text{Area of cultivated land actually taken up by food grain crops}} = \frac{\text{Total yield of food grain crops}}{\frac{\text{Sowing area of food grain crops}}{\text{Multiple planting index}}} =$$

$$\frac{\text{Total area of food grain crops}}{\text{Sowing area of food grain crops}} \times \text{Multiple planting index} =$$

Average per mu yield of food grain crops X Multiple planting index

Data for the indirect method can be obtained from the annual report on agricultural statistics. The calculations are simple and convenient and they are easy to check.

Similarly, the per mu yield of cultivated land of cotton is the average yield of cotton of the current year calculated from the area of sowing of cotton.

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CSO: 4007

STATISTICS ON SOWING AREA OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS GIVEN

Beijing NONGCUN RENMIN GONGSHE TONGJI [STATISTICS FOR RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES] in Chinese Apr 80 pp 47-51

[Text] VII. Statistics of the Sowing Area of Agricultural Crops

The sowing area refers to the area of agricultural crops actually sown or transplanted. All areas actually planted with agricultural crops, regardless of whether the crops are planted in cultivated land or uncultivated land, regardless of the size of the plot, regardless of how many crops are planted a year, should all be counted and none should be left out, and the statistics cannot be planned figures.

The sowing area of agricultural crops is an important element in calculating agricultural yield. The total yield equals the sowing area multiplied by the per mu yield. The statistical data of the sowing area of agricultural crops are the basis for drafting and inspecting agricultural production plans. The area of sowing can reflect the scale of agricultural production. The composition of the area of sowing can show the structure of agricultural production and the degree of utilization of cultivated land and the management situation of the plans of modernization of agriculture.

(1) Calculation of the Sowing ARea

The sowing area is the area of actual live plants surveyed at the end of the sowing season. It includes the agricultural crops harvested within the current calendar year and all crops harvested this year but sown in autumn and winter of the previous year, sown in spring and summer of this year and sown in late autumn in the southern regions. Some crops have a longer harvesting period. Although they are harvested in winter of the current year, harvesting will not be completed until spring of the following year, thus "crossing the year" (such as sugar cane). These should still be counted in the area of sowing and yield of agricultural crops of the current year. For perennial crops that cannot be harvested within the current year, the sowing area of the current year includes the area newly planted in the current year and the area of plants left over from the past year. In statistical practices, calculating the sowing area must follow the following rules:

1. Calculation of the areas of replantings and replacement plantings. Some crops may encounter disasters after the sowing season has basically ended and replantings and replacement plantings must be done over a wide area. The originally planted area is still counted in the sowing area. At the same time, crops that are newly sown or planted as replacement must be counted in the sowing area as multiple plantings.

2. Calculation of the area of crops when the growth of seedlings of the crops is not uniform. Sometimes, the seedlings remain green and growth is sparse and not uniform because of some reason or the seedlings are missing and the stems break (stems). Regardless of whether replanting (replanting the seedling) is done, the sowing area still should include the total area sown.

3. Calculation of the area of transplanted crops. The area of some crops that require transplanting such as paddy rice, sugar cane and tobacco should be counted in the sowing area only after they have been transplanted. The original nursery (seedbeds) should not be counted in the sowing area.

4. Calculation of the area of agricultural crops planted on uncultivated land. Agricultural crops planted on uncultivated land or interplanted should be counted in the sowing area according to the actual situation. The sowing area of crops interplanted in gardens and empty land in forests can be converted from the amount of seeds used or estimated.

5. Calculation of the area of perennial crops. Herbaceous plants with perennial roots that grow continuously for many years after sowing are called perennial crops, such as ramie, hemp, garden jinseng, alfalfa, sweet clover. The sowing area of annual and perennial crops equals the sum of the newly planted area (not including the area of autumn and winter sowing in the current year) and the area of live plants planted before last year and left in the fields this year. Regardless of whether they are harvested this year, the areas must all be included.

6. Calculation of the area of interplanted and mixed planted crops. Interplanting and mixed planting refer to planting of two or more crops on the same piece of land at the same time. When one mu of land is interplanted or mixed planted with different crops, regardless of the methods of interplanting and mixed planting, the sum of the area of crops sown is counted as one mu and the area is converted from the proportion (percentage) of the area occupied by each crop and this is included in the area of sowing of that particular crop. On one piece of land planted with a mixture of seeds of two or more crops sown at the same time, growing at the same time and harvested at the same time, such as flat beans and wheat and peas and wheat, the area of only one crop can be counted and the areas of the various crops need not be converted and included separately in the area of those particular crops.

7. Calculation of the area of multiple planting and companion planting of crops. Multiple planting refers to crops planted twice or more continuously on the same piece of land within the same year. Companion planting refers to planting of two different crops on the same piece of land in succession, the second crop being sown before the first crop is harvested. When one mu of land is planted with two kinds of crops by multiple planting or companion planting, each should be counted

as one mu of sowing area. This means, each multiple planting and each companion planting is counted as one sowing and the area of each such sowing is counted in the sowing area.

8. Regenerative rice (regenerative rice), regenerative tobacco and regenerative sorghum are not counted in the sowing area again because they do not undergo sowing or transplanting.

In addition, the harvested area must also be counted. The harvested area refers to the area from which products have actually been harvested at the time of harvest of agricultural crops. Compared to the sowing area, it reflects the annual situation and the operation and management of the commune. The harvested area is generally smaller than the sowing area. The harvested area does not include areas in which over 90 per cent of the yield have been destroyed by disasters and not even one grain is harvested, areas destroyed by basic construction and areas whose products cannot be harvested during the current year.

(2) Classification of the Sowing Area of Agricultural Crops

The sowing area of agricultural crops of the communes is tabulated according to the list of agricultural crops. The classification on the list is based on economic uses and harvesting seasons. Crops can be classified into three main types according to economic use:

(1) Food grain crops: such as rice, wheat, barley, millet, corn, sorghum, potatoes, soybean.

(2) Economic crops: such as cotton, oil bearing crops, bast fibers, sugar crops, tobacco, herbs.

(3) Other crops: such as vegetables, melons, feed, green manure.

This classification shows the productive situation of crops of different economic uses and their proportional relationship to facilitate rational arrangement for agricultural production plans.

Crops can be divided into two main categories according to the harvesting season:

(1) Summer harvested crops. These refer to the various kinds of agricultural crops sown in autumn and winter of last year or sown in early spring of this year and harvested in summer of this year, such as winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, naked barley, oats, broad beans, rapeseed, astragalus.

(2) Autumn harvested crops. These refer to the various kinds of agricultural crops sown in spring of the current year, sown in spring and summer or sown in autumn and harvested in autumn, such as rice, millet, corn, sorghum, potatoes, soybean and such food crops; cotton, peanuts, sesame, bast fibers, beets, tobacco, herbs and such economic crops; vegetables, melons, feed, green manure and such other crops.

This classification can be used to rationally arrange seasonal agricultural production based on the growth of different seasonal crops and the patterns of growth to fully develop the function of the agricultural labor force and cultivated land.

In the actual drawing up of the list for the sowing area of agricultural crops, the various classifications can be combined.

(3) Analysis of the Statistical Data of the Sowing Area

The statistics of the people's communes in farm villages must analyze the data of the sowing area of various types of agricultural crops.

1. Analysis of the progress of the sowing area. For the sowing work to be completed in time, there must first be a progress inspection to provide the leadership with material for guiding the work and conducting evaluation and comparison. The statistical indices of the progress of sowing are: the area of sowing of the day, the cumulative area of sowing since sowing began, the percentage of the planned sowing area completed, the number of work days required to complete the area of sowing yet to be completed. The progress of each production brigade and production teams can be compared to praise the advanced, to summarize experience and to promote sowing work.

2. Analysis of the execution of the plan of the sowing area. The percentage of completion of the sowing plan of each kind of crop must be calculated for the various data of sowing area. The causes of completion, completion surpassing the quota or incompletion of the sowing plan must be analyzed to summarize the experience and propose measures for improving the work.

3. Analysis of the composition of the sowing area. The distribution of the sowing area of various agricultural crops can be represented by absolute values or relative values. Absolute values represent the scale of the commune brigade. The relative values show the changes in the structure of the sowing area of various crops of the communes and brigades.

4. Analysis of the activity of the sowing area. The activity of the sowing area must be combined with the composition for analysis to see the increases and decreases in the sowing area. The method of analysis of such activity is to draw up numerical tables for the activities of sowing areas and indices for the sowing area. When drawing up these tables, the comparability of the data of each year must be taken into consideration. Special attention must be paid when changes occur in the commune's administrative jurisdiction.

5. Analysis of the degree of utilization of cultivated land. When studying the degree of utilization of cultivated land, besides analyzing the sowing area, the area of multiple planting and multiple planting indices must also be calculated and analyzed.

When sowing, the increased area due to multiple planting and companion planting is called the multiple planting area. The more number of times of multiple planting and companion planting, the higher the area of utilization of the cultivated land.

Area of multiple planting = Sowing area of entire year - area of cultivated land.

The area of multiple planting is represented by absolute values. They can only reflect the scale of multiple plantings of the commune and brigade, but they cannot reflect the degree of multiple planting and the degree of utilization of cultivated land. Therefore, the multiple planting index must also be calculated.

$$\text{Multiple planting index} = \frac{\text{Total sowing area}}{\text{Area of cultivated land}} \times 100 \text{ percent}$$

When calculating the multiple planting index, the scope of the numerator and the denominator should be the same. If the numerator includes the sowing area of uncultivated land, then the results of calculations will not be a true representation. This requires special attention.

The multiple planting index shows the degree of utilization of cultivated land. When the cultivated land is limited, increasing the multiple planting index is an important way to expand the sowing area and increase agricultural yield.

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STATISTICS ON CULTIVATED LAND AREA GIVEN

Beijing NONGCUN RENMIN GONGSHE TONGJI [STATISTICS FOR RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES] in Chinese Apr 80 pp 24-29

[Text] IV. Statistics of the Area of Cultivated Land

(1) Concept of the Area of Cultivated Land

The area of cultivated land refers to the fields that are constantly being tilled and planted with agricultural crops. It includes mature land, newly reclaimed land in the current year, cultivated land that has been left to waste for less than 3 years and fallow land of the year (resting fields during rotation). It also includes land mainly for the planting of agricultural crops and planted with mulberry trees and fruit trees and other forest and wooded land and "coastal spreads" and "fields near lakes" that have been encircled, reclaimed and utilized in the coastal regions and on the banks of lakes. But special mulberry gardens, tea plantations, fruit gardens, nurseries for fruit trees, forest land, reed fields, natural meadows should not be included.

The area of cultivated land of the people's communes in farm villages refers to the total area of cultivated land belonging to the collective ownership system of all levels of the communes. The cultivated land that belongs to the commune's collective ownership system and distributed by the collective to commune members for use as private plots should also be included. The area of cultivated land of family operated collective farms of industrial and mining enterprises must also be included but must be noted.

Cultivated land is important land used for agricultural production. Doing the work in compiling statistics on the area of cultivated land well has a practical significance in establishing plans for agricultural production, planning basic construction of farmland, implementing the "eight character policy for agriculture," realizing scientific planting and studying construction for agricultural modernization.

The quantity and quality of cultivated land directly affect the development of agricultural production. The statistics must study the quantity, quality of cultivated land and the change in cultivated land. The quantity of cultivated land listed in the report is the area of cultivated land at year end for use in describing the amount of cultivated land after any change in area within the year, studying the changes in cultivated land and for drafting and inspecting the implementation of plans for the areas of cultivated land.

(2) Statistics of the Composition of the Area of Cultivated Land

Because of the active efforts in basic farmland construction and the overall implementation of the "eight character policy for agriculture" and realization of agricultural modernization, the amount of cultivated land will increase and the quality of cultivated land will be improved. To reflect the changes in the area of cultivated land, the statistics of the composition of the area of cultivated land must be studied.

The classification of the quantity and quality of the area of cultivated land is based on the conditions of irrigation and retention of water, soil type, topographical conditions, quality and yield.

Classification by conditions of irrigation and retention of water can be further divided into three types of watered fields, irrigated fields and dryland. Watered fields refer to fields with dikes which can be constantly used to store water and planted with aquatic crops such as paddy rice, eulalia, water cress or lotus roots. Fields temporarily planted with dryland crops without storing water because of drought and fields for rotation planting of rice and dryland crops should still be counted as watered fields. Irrigated fields refer to dryland with a definite source of water and fixed irrigation facilities such as aqueducts and water pumping equipment, and the fields are flat and even and can be irrigated by drawing water into the fields. The irrigated fields that can serve temporarily as watered fields because of sufficient rain and fields not irrigated during the current year should also be included in the area of irrigated fields. In years of severe drought, even if the fields are not irrigated, the fields should still be included as irrigated fields. Large expanses of dryland connected by rivers but without fixed or permanent irrigation facilities are not counted as irrigated land. Dryland refers to all cultivated land except watered fields and irrigated fields. The sum of the three should equal the total area of cultivated land.

The area of cultivated land that can be irrigated normally under conditions of ordinary years, that is flat and even, that has a definite water source with complete irrigation facilities or construction is called the effectively irrigated area. The area of cultivated land that can be irrigated but was not irrigated in the current year because of timely rainfall or because the crops planted did not need irrigation is still called an effectively irrigated area. The cultivated land included in past statistics within the irrigated area but that could not be irrigated during the current year because of relatively severe drought is still counted in the effectively irrigated area. But areas spot planted temporarily to resist drought should not be included. The "effectively irrigated area" and the current year's "actually irrigated area" are not the same.

In the "effectively irrigated area," the area of cultivated land that has irrigation facilities which are capable of resisting drought for 30 to 50 days and cultivated land which is suitable for planting double season rice and which has irrigation facilities which are capable of resisting drought for 50 to 70 days are called the assured irrigated area.

The area of cultivated land that has a complete irrigation facility, that has a relatively strong ability to resist disasters, that can be assured of resisting drought and draining waterlogged condition when encountering a relatively severe drought or waterlogging and that can produce the required per mu yield is called assured harvest in drought and waterlogging and high and stable yielding fields. This type of cultivated land is the goal of basic construction of farmland. Therefore basic construction of farmland must be done well.

Classification by soil types can be divided into black soil, yellow soil, red soil, or sandy soil, clay soil and saline and alkaline soil. Suiting measures to local circumstances according to the different soil texture to develop agricultural production is beneficial to improving the soil, scientific planting and seizing bumper harvests in agriculture.

Classification by topographical conditions can be divided into mountain land, plains, hilly regions and low marshlands. Although the various natural conditions of cultivated land have a definite effect upon the development of agricultural production, because of the work in farmland basic construction, they will develop their function fully.

Classification by quality can be divided into three grades of high, medium and low. High quality cultivated land has a relatively flat and even topography, the soil texture is good, harvests can be assured during drought and waterlogging, and the harvests are relatively stable. Medium quality cultivated has a medium soil texture, harvests can be assured in ordinary years and the yield may lessen during years of disaster. Low quality cultivated land has infertile soil texture, it is easily affected by drought and waterlogging, and the yield is lower and unstable.

According to the yield, cultivated land can also be divided into high and stable yielding fields and ordinary farmland. The progress of the development of the construction of agricultural modernization can be observed by noting the change in the proportion of the total area of cultivated land occupied by the high yielding and stable yielding fields.

(3) Statistics of the Changes in the Area of Cultivated Land

The areas of various types of cultivated land change. Because of the efforts in basic construction of farmland, massive introduction of advanced technology and equipment from abroad, the quantity and quality of the area of cultivated land will continuously change during the course of the construction of agricultural modernization and production. The percentage of effective utilization of the areas of cultivated land will be raised, and the yield of agricultural products will increase.

Changes in the areas of cultivated land are manifested by the increase or decrease in the areas of cultivated land. New reclamation of wasteland and basic construction of farmland in a big way will increase the areas of cultivated land. Expanding the areas of watered fields and irrigated fields will increase the area of cultivated land. Improving forestation and livestock production, building water conservancy projects, building railroads and highways, building industrial and mining enterprises and building houses will decrease the area of cultivated land.

Indicators that reflect the changes in cultivated land are:

1. Area of cultivated land at the beginning of the year: This includes watered fields, irrigated fields and dryland.

2. Area of cultivated land added within the year: This includes newly reclaimed land, land used for basic construction but returned for planting, land zoned as cultivated land due to changes in zoning of administrative areas and cultivated land added due to other reasons.

3. Area of cultivated land reduced within the year: This includes land occupied by water conservancy projects, land occupied by basic construction, land occupied for transportation, land occupied by forestation and improvement of livestock production, abandoned land due to disasters and reduction of cultivated land due to other causes.

4. Area of cultivated land at year end: This includes watered fields, irrigated fields and dryland.

The relationship among the four indicators described above is: (area of cultivated land at the beginning of the year) + (area of cultivated land added within the year) - (area of cultivated land reduced within the year) = area of cultivated land at year end.

Changes in the area of cultivated land must be beneficial to the development of agricultural production, the overall arrangement of agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline production and fishery, comprehensive development and hastening the implementation of the construction for agricultural modernization.

(4) Statistics of the Utilization of Cultivated Land

When studying the statistics of the utilization of cultivated land, the intensity indicators that have important economic significance must be studied.

1. Area of cultivated land based on population averages.

$$\text{Average per capita area of cultivated land of the people's commune in farm villages} = \frac{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}{\text{Total population}}$$

This index is necessary to the utilization of the area of cultivated land, development of agricultural production, reform of the planting system, basic construction of farmland, implementation of scientific planting, increasing the area of multiple planting, increasing the per mu yield and the agricultural labor production rate.

2. Area of cultivated land based on the averages of agricultural population of agricultural labor force.

$$\text{Average area of cultivated land based on agricultural population} = \frac{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}{\text{Agricultural population}}$$

$$\text{Average area of cultivated land based on agricultural labor force} = \frac{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}{\text{Agricultural labor force}}$$

The first of these two indices shows how much of the area of cultivated land can satisfy the needs of production by the agricultural population. The second shows the potential of the labor force which can be exploited to develop diversification and rational utilization of the labor force. They indicate the degree of agricultural modernization. For example, in 1975, each agricultural laborer in the United States was responsible for 900 mu of cultivated land and in Canada it was 1,100 mu. In our nation, it was only slightly over 5 mu.

3. Average area of cultivated land worked by each head of draft animal or each tractor unit.

$$\text{Average area of cultivated land worked by each head of draft animal} = \frac{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}{\text{Number of head of draft animals actually participating in farm labor}}$$

or

$$\text{Number of head of draft animals owned by each 10,000 mu of cultivated land} = \frac{\text{Number of head of draft animals actually participating in farm labor}}{\text{total area of cultivated land}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Average area of cultivated land worked by each tractor} = \frac{\text{Total area of cultivated land}}{\text{Total number of units of tractors}}$$

or

$$\text{Average number of tractors owned by each 10,000 mu of cultivated land} = \frac{\text{Total number of tractors}}{\text{Total area of cultivated land}} \times 10{,}000$$

The first of these two indices reflects the assured amount of animal labor needed in agricultural production. The latter shows the degree of equipment of powered machinery in agricultural production and indicates the degree of agricultural mechanization.

9296
CSO: 4007

CLASSIFICATION OF FORESTATION AREAS OUTLINED

Beijing NONGCUN RENMIN GONGSHE TONGJI [STATISTICS FOR RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES] in Chinese Apr 80 p 70

[Excerpt] 3. Classification of the areas of forestation can be divided as follows:

(1) Log forests. These refer to the areas of forests planted for the production of wood for national economic construction.

(2) Economic forests. These refer to the areas of forests planted for the production of fruits, leaves and bark and such forestry products as industrial raw materials or for consumption by the people. They do not include the areas of fruit trees, mulberry trees and tea trees.

(3) Protective forests. These refer to the area of forests planted for reducing such natural disasters as wind, sand, water and drought to stabilize bumper harvests of farmland and forests to protect the safety of economic construction such as industries and mines, water conservancy projects and transportation. They include forests to retain water and soil and protective forests for farmland, to break the tides of the ocean and to control sand.

(4) Other forests. These refer to areas of forests for scenery and forests to produce firewood and charcoal.

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CSO: 4007

CONTROL OF FOREST INSECT PESTS STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] The following was obtained at the recently convened National Forest Diseases and Insect Pest Survey Conference held in Yantai, Shandong Province. Forest diseases and insect pest infestations are quite serious in China, such diseases and pests numbering more than 150 varieties. During the past 14 years annually one-fourth of the afforestated area in the country has suffered from diseases and insect pest infestations, and the area of control has amounted to only about 30 percent of the area of infestation. The experts say that three great catastrophes can happen to forestry industry output: fire, reckless cutting and denudation, and disease and insect infestations. The first two kinds of catastrophes are quite apparent in their destruction of forestry industry output, and they easily arouse people's serious attention. But disease and insect infestations of forest timber is not likely to be directly discerned by people, and until trees die, frequently no attention is given them. In fact, however, the losses caused to forestry production as a result of disease and insect damage is far more serious than from fire. Investigation has shown that 40 million mu of pine forests are annually damaged by pine moths. Figuring a disaster area of 20 million mu, the annual decrease in timber growth is more than 3.7 million cubic meters. In Shandong Province, the annual loss of trees to diseases and insect pests is about 300,000 mu. Haiyang County in Shandong Province used to have a pine forest area of 300,000 mu, but beginning in 1967, 250,000 mu was destroyed by infestations of pine moths and songganjie [2646 1626 5735] within a period of 8 years. Pingyuan Prefecture in Henan Province has more than 360 million elm trees, but owing to damage caused by yu lanjinhuachong [2810 5695 6855 5363 5849], timber growth declines by 310,000 cubic meters annually. The death of large numbers of trees as a result of forest diseases and insect pests not only causes hugh losses in forest industry output, but also destroys ground cover, which causes erosion and leads to declines in agricultural output. In places where pine moths are endemic, when the poisonous hair of the larvae come in contact with the human body, skin poisoning often results, which seriously damages the health of the people. Last year in Zhejiang Province, more than 50,000 people were injured by pine moths. Numerous pine trees in the mountains surrounding Hangzhou's West Lake have been killed by songganjie, seriously damaging the West Lake parks.

Though forest diseases and insect infestations are this serious, many authorities have yet to give truly serious attention to insect control work. Forestry industry units have a mentality that stresses cutting but slights planting, or emphasizes planting of trees but slights caring for trees. Actions that emphasize prevention

are not taken, which results in a situation of "no concern in ordinary times, but hurry when disaster strikes," with considerable expenditure of human and material resources while the area damaged by disease and insect infestations grows ever larger.

How should prevention and control of forest diseases and insect infestations be done? At the moment, the most urgent task is performance of a survey of forest diseases and insect infestations to determine the situation as it pertains to forest diseases and insect pests in our country and to their natural enemies so that prevention and control work can be done expeditiously. Second, there is need to intensify research on forest diseases and insects and their natural enemies, to master their living habits and laws governing their movements, to improve prevention and control techniques, and to enhance prevention and control methods. Third, human and material resources must be concentrated in the prevention and control of pine moths, songgan-jie, and yu lanjinhuachong, which pose the greatest threat and cause the most severe damage. Forces from all quarters must be mobilized to do a good job of prevention and control of forest diseases and insect pests.

9432
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY NEEDED--In the past few years, good results were achieved in the occupational safety programs of the state farms and land reclamation system in China. Many safety problems, however, still exist, and such problems in some units are even serious. In 1979, production-related fatal accidents happened unceasingly. This caused financial losses to the state. According to incomplete statistics of 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions alone, these losses amounted to nearly 10 million yuan in that year. It can be seen from this that a sound safety program is urgently needed in the state farms and land reclamation enterprises. [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN (Chinese Agricultural Reclamation) in Chinese No 10, 24 Oct 80 p 4]

CSO: 4007

BUMPER LATE RICE HARVEST REPORTED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Yu Wei [0151 1218] and Wen Jin [2429 6930]: "Guangdong Province Again Reports Bumper Late Rice Harvest; More Than 900 Million Jin Increase in Output Over Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] Following on the heels of increased output from the early rice crop, Guangdong Province's late rice crop has also registered a bumper harvest. Harvesting is now complete on the more than 32.6 million mu of late rice fields, and preliminary statistics show a total output that is 979 million jin larger than for the same period last year.

This year's late rice bumper harvest has been characterized by wide area balanced increases in output. With the exception of Hainan Island, Zhuhai, and Shenchuan City, which maintained output or had a slight decrease in output, all other areas in the province had increased output to one degree or another.

The fine weather that Guangdong Province experienced this year during the growing of the late crop was an objective factor in the late rice crop bumper harvest. In addition, every jurisdiction carried out the programs and policies of the Central Committee and the Provincial CCP Committee pertaining to the development of agriculture, establishing and perfecting various forms of a system of responsibility for production to arouse the enthusiasm for production of the peasants, and scientific farming levels were also substantially increased. Every trade and industry gave vigorous support to agriculture. This year's supply of nitrogenous chemical fertilizer produced for special applications and uniformly distributed solely by the province increased 1.4 fold over last year, and this was also a major factor in the increase late rice output.

Every jurisdiction in Guangdong Province also adapted general methods to specific situations, rationally readjusted the pattern of production, and promoted the development of a diversified economy. According to the statistics, the major economic crops such as sugarcane, peanuts, tea, silkworm cocoons, and fruit showed greater output than last year. Despite the large number of deaths of dance fingerlings as the result of cold waves last winter and this spring, pond fish output was slightly up nevertheless.

9432
CSO: 4007

FOSHAN PREFECTURE STATISTICS GIVEN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Feng Guoju [7458 0948 7467]: "Foshan Prefecture Advanced Agricultural Units Receive Awards for Increased Output, Increased Earnings, Increased Contributions, and Population Control, Prefecture CCP Committee and Provincial Administrative Office Comrades in Charge Pay Calls and Issue Certificates of Merit and Cash Awards As Expressions of Acclaim to 39 County, Suburban, and Commune Units Designated to Receive Awards"]

[Text] In accordance with four requirements set early last year for increased output, increased earnings, increased contributions, and population control, Foshan Prefecture recently cited 39 county, suburban, and commune units as recipients of awards, issuing them individual certificates of merit and cash awards. Comrades in charge at the Prefecture CCP Committee and the provincial administrative office separately delivered certificates of merit and cash awards to recipient units on 29 January as an expression of acclaim.

Last year, under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Foshan Prefecture continued to put into effect a series of party programs and policies for rural villages. As a result of this, plus fine weather and close coordination among individual units, an all around bumper harvest took place throughout the prefecture, and commune and brigade operated enterprises maintained their very good growth situation. According to recent verification by statistical units, grain output increased by more than 570 million jin as paddy yields reached 1150 jin per mu, and total output was 640 million jin more than last year for a 12.9 percent increase. Pond fish output increased 65,000 dan over last year. Peanut output totaled 150 million jin, a 44.6 percent increase over the previous year. Quantity of live hogs sent to market increased 12.4 percent over the previous year; and silkworm cocoon output increased by 9500 dan over the previous year for a 2.6 percent increase. Output value of commune and brigade enterprises may total 1.23 billion yuan, a 24 percent increase over the previous year, with profits of 180 million yuan, a 16 percent increase. Both the rate of population increase and the multiple birth rate declined, while the single child rate increased. Quotas for sale to the state of agricultural byproducts such as grain, edible oil, and live hogs were all overfulfilled, and in basic accounting units, it is estimated that per capita distributions will be 190 yuan for an increase of 45 yuan or 31 percent over the previous year. Commune members with incomes of 1000 yuan, and peasant households with incomes of 10,000 yuan are becoming more and more numerous.

Of the 12 counties and suburbs in the prefecture that increased earnings and increased contributions, Nanhai County was most outstanding. Under the guidance of state plans, in recent years this county has simultaneously developed continuous high output in grain production and a three-level economy. Last year's distributions averaged 325 yuan per capita, making it the county with the highest distributions in the entire prefecture, for which it obtained first prize. Kaiping and Enping counties, located in hilly and mountainous areas and having a poor foundation, have greatly changed their appearance in recent years with fairly rapid development of production. Beginning with a 30.5 percent increase in paddy rice over the previous year, Kaiping County last year again increased output by 8.4 percent. Commune member distributions, which had seen a 39 percent increase over the previous year, increased another 27 percent, while rate of population increase declined 0.087 percent. Enping County had a 44 million jin increase in paddy rice and distributions increased by 34.6 percent. The live hog rate of increase was second to none in the prefecture, increasing by 25 percent over the previous year. Each of these two counties won second prizes. Zhongshan County, with its large tracts of sandy fields, increased by more than 100 million jin grain output and commodity grain sold to the state, and per capita distributions averaged 210 yuan. In the commodity grain producing region of Sanshui County, paddy rice output increased by 52 million jin, and a per capita amount of commodity grain averaging 787 jin was sold to the state for the championship of the entire prefecture. Commune member distributions averaged 250 yuan. Both Zhongshan and Sanshui won third prizes. Additionally, Doumen, Gaohe, the suburbs of Foshan, Taishan, Xinhui, Xunde, and the suburbs of Jiangmen received individual prizes for increased output and increased earnings.

A large number of advanced communes became more advanced, and laggard communes became advanced communes in Foshan Prefecture, and of these the most outstanding 27 communes received first, second, and third prizes.

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CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG RECLAMATION AREA--Heilongjiang reclamation area decided to appropriate 10 million yuan to develop forestry in 1981, planning to afforest 500,000 mu of land. Saplings of various kinds have been prepared, and other work is underway. This area afforested 360,000 mu of land in 1980. The quality and quantity of trees were the best in recent years. Funds appropriated for developing forestry in 1981 will increase 150 percent over that of 1980. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HENAN AFFORESTATION CONFERENCE--On 16 March, the Henan Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on spring afforestation to convey the spirit of the national conference on afforestation. The participants were urged to fulfill the tasks of spring afforestation with guaranteed quality and quantity. Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, and (Peng Linggao), vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Agricultural Committee, spoke at the conference. Since launching the month of afforestation, the people in the province have planted trees on 1.07 million mu and have planted 120 million trees around houses and villages and along roads and rivers. Some of the counties, communes and brigades have fulfilled or almost fulfilled spring afforestation tasks. However, the current development of afforestation is still uneven, and incidents of destroying forests continue to occur. At present, the "excited insects" [5 March] has gone, and the "vernal equinox" [20 March] is drawing near. The season for planting trees is getting shorter. Therefore, the leadership at all levels must regard the current afforestation as an important task. The principal leader must take personal charge of it and solve the practical problems in afforestation in good time. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT OF COTTON--As of January 10, cotton producing areas in the suburbs and counties under the jurisdiction of Wuhan had turned over or sold to the state more than 246,000 dan of gin cotton, thus overfulfilling the state cotton purchasing order for 1980. The estimated total output from the 270,000 mu of cotton fields was 270,000 dan, and the per-mu yield was the highest among the cotton producing areas in 6 prefectures and 1 municipality in Hubei. [Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 1]

1980 CROP OUTPUT, 1981 TARGETS--Compared with those figures of the great bumper year of 1979, the reduction of crop output in Hubei for 1980 was as follows: grain output dropped by more than 6 billion jin; cotton by more than 2.5 million dan; and oilseeds by more than 2 million dan. The level of crop production for 1980 was, in general, the same as in 1977. For 1981, the total grain production target is set at 37-38 billion jin and that for cotton is 9.33-9.6 million dan. [The above figures were extracted from the opening speech by Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei provincial CCP committee, at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress of Hubei.] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 81 p 1]

FARM SUPPLIES INCREASED--Hubei has an ample supply of materials for spring farming this year. The amount of fertilizers and other farm chemicals now in stock in the province is over 10 percent greater than in the same period of last year, while the supply of farm chemical applicators rose by 48 percent. These supplies are now being shipped by trucks and boats to the farms. [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 81 p 1]

GOOD SUMMER CROPS REPORTED--Since the beginning of last winter, the weather conditions in Hubei have been comparatively good and the summer-ripening crops are growing reasonably well. Currently there are adequate water resources, and the farmland capital construction program is being implemented relatively well. "It is entirely possible to achieve an all-round bumper harvest so long as the favourable conditions are fully utilized, party policies are further implemented, and difficulties are dealt with seriously." [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 81 p 1]

HUBEI LUMBERING PLAN--Wuhan, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--To protect forest resources, Hubei Province has reduced its lumber production plan. Last year the plan was set at 500,000 cubic meters, or 90,000 cubic meters less than in 1979. This year the target was further reduced to 450,000 cubic meters. Last year the provincial authorities reduced the lumber production quotas for 26 counties. This year most of these counties will not be assigned lumber production tasks. In addition, the budget for forestry industry investment this year has been cut by 40 percent compared with last year. Simultaneously with these measures, the province has paid great attention to afforestation. Up to now more than 1 million mu of land has been afforested, and over 15 million trees have been planted around houses and villages, along roads and on river banks. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 17 Mar 81]

HUBEI AGRICULTURE MEETING--Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, recently addressed a three-level cadre meeting convened by the Xianning Prefectural Party Committee. Dwelling on the implementation of the various production responsibility systems for agriculture, Huang Zhizhen said: Some 98 percent of the province's 260,000 production teams have implemented the various production responsibility systems. With the arrival of the busy spring farming period, the production responsibility systems must be stabilized and not changed again. The several different production responsibility systems currently implemented in the province are permitted by the documents of the central authorities. Regardless of which production responsibility systems have been implemented, leadership must be strengthened and experience must be summed up in order to continually improve and consolidate these systems. [OW120030 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 81]

CSO: 4007

FURTHER REDUCTION OF GRAIN ACREAGE DISCOURAGED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Article: "Development of Economic Crops Should Rely on Increases in Per Unit Yields"]

[Excerpt] As soon as talk turns to readjustment in the internal composition of agriculture, some comrades' attention focuses at once on a reduction of the grain area and an expansion of economic crops. We feel this is not sufficiently complete a few. This is because the situation today differs from that prior to the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, when it was "take grain as the key link and push aside everything else." So in order to change the single crop economy, appropriate increases in the area of economic crops was necessary. Today, however, in an overwhelming majority of communes and brigades, the economic crop area has been increased; consequently, it is usually not possible to further restrict grain fields in order to enlarge the area devoted to economic crops. There is always a limit to the development of things, and once this limit has been exceeded, contradictions may then turn one in the opposite direction.

How can economic crops be developed? The main way is to increase the land utilization rate, as for example, the use of small plots of land by the side of houses, ponds, roads, etc. to grow mulberry trees, odd bits of vacant land to grow day lilies, or castor plants, and the use of places along ditches and rivers to grow rushes, etc. Additionally, attention must be given to increase in yields per unit of area and to economic results, by which is meant harvesting more economic crops and creating more net output value from the same land.

9432
CSO: 4007

RAIN, SNOW REPORTED IN JIANGSU

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Fortuitous Snow Throughout the Province; Attention to Preservation of Soil Moisture After the Snow"]

[Text] As a result of the influence of southwesterly warm, moist air currents in the high atmosphere, cold air from the north has expanded southward affecting Jiangsu Province. Snow began to fall on Jiangsu Province on the morning of the 20th, beginning in the south and moving northward. This is the first appreciable snowfall since the beginning of winter last year. The total amount of rain and snow throughout the province was from 5 to 15 millimeters, the most falling in the area between the Yangtze and the Huai, which got between 10 and 15 millimeters accumulating to depths of from 6 to 10 millimeters. (Baoying County got the most with 12 millimeters). In the northern parts of Xuzhou Prefecture, and in Huaiyin and Yancheng prefectures, snowfall was light amounting to only from 1 to 3 millimeters.

Precipitation in Jiangsu Province has been slight ever since the beginning of winter last year, particularly in the areas north of the Huai. During November, there was virtually no rain and severe drought ensued. This snowfall, which is quite widespread, will be extremely helpful in alleviating drought conditions. However, areas north of the Huai River have had too little snow, and these areas require efforts to conserve moisture in the soil following the snow.

9432
CSO: 4007

ADJUSTMENT OF PLANS BRINGS BUMPER HARVESTS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Huaiyin District aims to pursue the beneficial and avoid the harmful. The crop arrangement was reasonable adjusted and bumper harvests were obtained in 1980 in grains, cotton, peanuts, and silkworms. The total grain yield came close to the highest record in history in 1979. The unit yield of cotton was 23 jin higher than that of 1979, while the total yield more than doubled. By 25 December 1980, more than 700,000 dan had been stored in the warehouse, completing the state's quota at 180 percent. The yield of silkworms and peanuts also increased on a large scale over that of 1979. The income and the grain ration of the commune members were also greater than that of 1979.

Historically, winter rain has always been scarce in Huaiyin District while the temperature rises fast in the spring. In July, August, and September, there is more than enough rain. Frost comes early and the land is mostly sandy. In grain production, the region is very favorable for wheat varieties in the summer and rice in the fall. In recent years, under the condition of a stable acreage of corn and a suitable reduction of potato acreage, the various areas have all been eagerly developing the three wheat crops [wheat, barley, and naked barley], with increased cropping of green manure and an enlargement of rice acreage, to reach, gradually, the goal of rice-wheat-green manure. The ratio of rice and wheat in the overall production is being raised year after year. Especially in 1980, due to the respect given to production team autonomy, the various areas earnestly cultivated an additional acreage of 590,000 mu of rice, to become a great factor in the district's victory over the natural calamity brought on by the frequent rainfall and its resultant bountiful harvest. After the middle of the eighth month [of the lunar calendar,] the weather improves and is favorable for the growth of the fall crops. Although the yield of wheat was reduced by the [flood] disaster and the yield of the fall crop was only average due to the reduction in acreage, there was an increase of 400 million jin of rice to raise the total fall grain yield from 410 million plus jin to more than 450 million jin. Following the bumper harvests, the various areas recognized the fact that the purpose of production is to improve the livelihood of the people, and took the year-end distribution seriously. Attention was given to adjusting the ratio between collective accumulation and membership distribution to divide most of the additional income among the members. According to preliminary estimates, the average grain ration and income of members of the entire district are higher than that of 1979.

6168
CSO: 4007

WAYS TO REDUCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COSTS STUDIED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The rate of increase of the cost of agricultural production exceeds the rate of increase of the yield and the value of the products. This is an outstanding problem of agricultural production in the province. Historically, the lowest ratio between cost and yield was the year 1966, when the expenditure for agricultural prdouction was 28.3 percent of the total agricultural income. By 1979, it rose to 38.4 percent. When 1979 is compared with 1978, the increase of total income was 15.9 percent while the increase of total expenditure was 17.2 percent. In the past few years, the cost of agricultural production in the province increases at about 3 million yuan per year.

What is to be done to reach to goal of increasing yield and reducing cost? As we were carrying out a survey in the Xuhuai region, we felt that some experiences of Xuzhou District were worth mentioning. The Xuzhou District is one of the relatively poorer regions of this province [Jiangsu], but in recent years, its production has grown rather fast. Comparing 1979 with 1976, the increase in grain yield was 38.1 percent, being the highest of the districts of the province, while the cost of production dropped every year. A sample survey revealed that in Xuzhou District, the net productivity value per work-day in peanuts, rice, potatoes, wheat, corn and soybeans is all the highest in the province. In order to reduce production cost, Xuzhou District emphasizes the following work:

(1) Attention is given to those production measures that increase yield and requires less expense. The key is to extend superior breeds. Hybrid rice was first introduced in 1977. By 1980, it was extended to 1.4 million mu, amounting to more than one-third of the rice acreage of the district, with a yield about 30 percent higher than regular rice breeds per mu. In wheat, the Shandong Taishan, line and the Henan 761 line were extended and alternatingly restored. Superior corn breeds have also gradually expanded.

(2) Based on the nature of the land, the advantages are utilized and the shortcomings are avoided to readjust the crop arrangement steadily and step by step. Aiming at the characteristics of the district of having a short frostfree period and abundance of sunshine, the principle of occurrence of natural calamities of the previous three decades was summarized. [Based upon the principle thus learned,] the "5 late's (late wheat, late rice, late corn, late potato, and late gaoliang crops) are changed into the "5 early's." Not a few natural calamities are thus relatively successfully avoided and the yield is thus increased. Based upon the

difference in soil property between the coastal area of the east and the western areas, a general framework of eastern oil and western cotton was decided upon. Oil crops, primarily peanuts, were developed with great efforts in the eastern counties, and economic crops, primarily cotton, were developed in the western part. Unprecedented bumper crops were harvested from all these in 1980.

(3) Attention is given to improving the economic benefit of agricultrual production expenditure. Judging from the entire province, the largest portion of agricultural production expenditure is the cost of fertilizer, amounting to 50 percent of the total expenditure. In some areas, nitrogen fertilizer was applied blindly to cause serious deterioration of the physical and chemical properties of the soil and a gradual reduction of yield. Xuzhou District fully utilizes its own superior resources of coal and phosphorus ores. Attention is given to a reasonable coordination of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. Generally speaking, each jin of chemical fertilizer may increase the yield of 1 jin of dry grain or 5 jin of rice grain. The investment of each yuan of chemical fertilizer may bring a return of 7.1 yuan of proudction increase. This district has obtained the best economic benefit from chemical fertilizer investment in the entire province. The level of mechanization is also relatively high in Xuzhou Ditrict. The machine planted acreage has reached 3.7 million mu. This is very beneficial for the struggle to complete farm chores on time and to improve the economic benefit of agricultural investment.

(4) Efforts are exerted to improve production operation and management. After the two agricultural documents of the central government reached here, more than 30 percent of the production teams of Xuzhou District gradually adopted the system of contracting production labor and reward with the team, the household, and the worker with respect to such crops as potato, corn, and peanuts that are suitable for separate planting, management, and harvest, under the principle of "5 unity" within the production brigade. For such economic crops as cotton, more than 90 percent of the production teams practice contracting the worker for labor, production, and reward. According to surveys of Tongshan, Suining, Ganyu counties, after this system was implemented, the labor productivity and land utilization rate obviously increased. When the cost was not increased, the yield was increased 30 percent, 40 percent, or even 50 percent.

At present, compared with the entire province, the level of intensive farming is still relatively low in Xuzhou and many of its natural resources have yet to be developed. It is, therefore, necessary to invest capital in selected projects. The potential of yield increase and cost reduction is still very great. If the lesson of some communes and brigades of the high yield district of the province where the yield, but not the income, was increased is absorbed, the wrong road of becoming a "high yield poor team" may be prevented.

First of all, the situation of engaging in one business must be charged, and efforts should be given to developing multiple operations. In 1979, the income of the province from forestry, animal husbandry, auxiliary industry, and fishery can coexist with cropping to form a mutually enhancing relationship. The effect of increasing the yield and reducing the cost will be possible.

Next, blind application of commerical fertilizer must be avoided. The expense in commerical materials for agricultural production must be strictly controlled.

At present, a few high yield and high cost communes and brigades have already appeared in Xuzhou. Their yield increased but not their income. Not a few of these are test units of the district, the county, and the commune. The reasons for the high cost are mainly to struggle for high yield without considering the cost or the result. Large quantitites of nitrogen fertilizer were applied, the physical and chemical properties of the soil were destroyed, the yield increase dropped obviously, and the farming cost increased. It seems that in the future, the application of chemical fertilizer should be based on the princip e of low yield fields first before high yield fields. As much as possible, the limited quantity of chemical fertilizer should be applied in the low yield areas where fertility is deficient. At the same time, efforts should be made in accumulating organic fertilizer. Utilization of agricultural machines, agricultural drugs, plastic film, irrigation water, and electrical power should also be arranged in accordance with the principle of yield increase as well as income increase.

Third, the policy of thrifty management of a commune must be implemented. Nonproduction expenses should be reduced as much as possible. In terms of the farming population, the agricultural nonproduction expenses of the province in 1979 was 6.13 yuan per capita. This was a rather large figure, but in Xuzhou it reached 8.44 yuan. There is, therefore, an urgent need to establish and perfect the financial system and a system of material management to plug up the leaks to reduce the nonproduction expenses.

6168
CSO: 4007

POLICY OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] On the morning of the 4th, comrades in charge of the Provincial Agricultural Committee spoke on the development of forestry at the Provincial Rural Commune Operation and Management Work Conference. Concerning the problem of forest policy, five views were discussed: (1) With respect to forests jointly built by the state and the commune or the commune and the brigade, when the income is being divided, attention must be given to alloting the lower unit a greater share. That is to say, in forests operated by the state and the commune, the income should be used mostly to look after the commune in forests operated jointly by the commune and the brigade, the income should be used mostly to look after the brigade; in forests operated by the collective and individuals, the income should be used mostly to look after the individuals. (2) All the little pieces of land owned by the production team that are scattered and inconvenient for the collective body to operate should be given to the members to plant trees. Whoever plants the trees should own them. The production team may also plant trees; their management may be divided among the households to share proportionally. (3) A forest network among the field should be developed to practice intercropping of crops and Tong trees [Tung oil producing trees, Aleurites fordii]. Under a rule of unified planning, a certain section of land may be set aside to assign members to plant trees and manage them, and to divide the income with the collective body in a given ratio. (4) There are a few places wehre the inhabitants are few in number and there is a great deal of wasteland and barren mountains that have not been afforested for a long time. With the permission of the people's government of the county, a small quantity of these lands may be given to the members to plant trees and build forests to be owned by whoever plants them. The title of the land does not change, however [the member does not own the land] and using the land for other purposes should not be allowed. (5) In public building areas of town and cities, if the organization to which the building areas of town and cities, if the organization to which the building belongs does not plant trees, the residents may plant them. The trees then will be owned by whoever plants them.

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CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

RAPESEED OUTPUT INCREASED--Rapeseed output in Xuzhou Prefecture in 1980 rose more than 80 percent compared with that of 1979, despite droughts, low temperatures and floods. This prefecture is a new edible oil producing area, and the rape area has been greatly expanded by intercropping. [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 80 p 1]

STATE FARMS' GRAIN HARVESTS--After achieving record total output and unit yield from the summer grain crops in 1979, the state farms and land reclamation system of Jiangsu reaped another "bumper harvest" in 1980, despite droughts, low temperatures and freezing, and cloudy and rainy weather. The total output from 447,000 mu of wheat, barley and naked barley was 192 million jin, another new record for the system, in which the summer grains accounted for one-half of the total annual grain output. [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN (Chinese Agricultural Reclamation) in Chinese No 7, 24 Jul 80 p 33]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS DISTRIBUTED--According to statistics compiled on February 4, over 446,900 tons of chemical fertilizer were delivered to local production teams in the past 2 months to be used as top dressing for the current wheat, barley, naked barley and rape crops in Jiangsu. This averaged 22 jin for each mu of these 4 crops. [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 81 p 1]

SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS RESTORED--Yesterday the Jiangsu Provincial Bank of Agriculture disclosed to this newspaper that right after New Years, time deposits savings accounts with prize drawings would be fully restored in rural villages throughout the province after having been discontinued for more than 20 years. Such savings have a 1 year fixed time period and deposit receipt amounts are for 10 yuan. Prizes are awarded twice during the time period, and each deposit receipt thus has two chances of winning. The first number series will run up to 20,000, and each time there is a drawing, one first prize will be awarded for the sum of 400 yuan. Two second prizes will be awarded, one for a number between 1 and 10,000, and the other for a number between 10,000 and 20,000, with a prize of 80 yuan going to each. Twenty third prizes will be awarded, one for a number in each 1000 series of the total 20,000 with a prize of 2 yuan for each. No matter whether one wins or not, at the end of the fixed period, each depositor will receive 0.20 yuan interest. According to regulations, some counties may adjust general principles to specific situations, adding the total sum of interest to the prize money, increasing the prize money for a fourth prize to 4 yuan, with no interest being paid to depositors at the end of the fixed time period. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 1] 9432

JIANGSU AGRICULTURE--Yangzhou prefecture, Jiangsu, has intensified management of its "three-wheats"--wheat, barley and naked barley--and rapeseed. The prefecture has 4.8 million mu of "three wheats" and 760,000 mu of rapeseed this year, but their growth has been affected by unfavorable weather conditions and crop rotation. At present additional fertilizer has been applied to more than 1.8 million mu of "three wheats" and 400,000 mu of rapeseed. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

CSO: 4007

RURAL FAMILY INCOME INCREASED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Article: "How Are the Farmers Faring This Year? A Survey of Economic Income and Expenditures of 1541 Commune Member Households For the First 9 Months of This Year"]

[Text] With the further implementation of the party's economic policies in the vast rural villages of Sichuan Province since last fall, the institution of various forms of a system of responsibility linking production to the calculation of remuneration in a majority of production teams, a general increase in private plots, and support for and encouragement to commune members to develop household sideline occupations, commune member income has increased, purchasing power has risen, and life has improved. This has been demonstrated in a recent survey of family economic income and expenditures for the period January to September 1980 conducted by authorities concerned in 1542 commune member households in 94 production teams located in 32 counties in flatland areas, hilly areas, mountain areas, and national minority areas.

Increase in Household Sideline Industries and Increase in Cash Income

Between January and September, average per capital cash income for commune members in these 1542 households in different types of areas amounted to 66.40 yuan, an increase of 10.50 yuan over the 55.90 yuan of the same period last year for an 18.8 percent increase. Of this total, cash income received from the commune and brigade collective was 13.60 yuan, for a maintenance of the levels of last year. Cash income received from development of household sideline occupations amounted to 43.80 yuan, a 9.10 yuan rise from the 34.70 yuan of the same period last year for a 26.2 percent increase. Cash income from other sources amounted to 9 yuan.

The principal ways in which commune member household sideline occupations have developed so rapidly and so well have been three.

First was growth in the planting industry in which the extent of increase has been greatest. As a result of a general readjustment to increase the size of private plots, the area of land farmed by commune members for themselves has increased, and output of products has greatly increased. According to a survey of 17,405 people in 4025 households in 94 representative production teams, land operated for

personal benefit this year amounted to 3.147 mu for an average of 0.78 mu per household or 0.18 mu per person. With the increase in the area of land farmed for personal benefit, commune members have grown not only grain, but also rape, peanuts, sesame, and such economic crops. A survey of these 94 production teams shows this year's output of grain from privately farmed land to have been 1.14 million jin, an increase of 366,000 jin over last year's 774,000 jin, or a 47.2 percent increase. Average output per capita was 65.5 jin, a 21 jin increase over last year's 44.5 jin. As a result of the increased output from privately farmed land, cash income from the sale of agricultural and forestry products also increased. This item of income amounted to 9.30 yuan per capita for the period January to September this year, a 2.10 yuan increase over the 7.20 yuan of the same period last year for a 29.2 percent increase.

Second was a continued growth of commune member poultry and livestock raising. As of end September, these households each had an average of 3.5 live hogs, and 5 chickens, ducks, or geese. The numbers being raised had increased, and the number butchered for sale had also increased. Between January and September, pork output averaged 24 jin per person, a 6 jin increase over the 18 jin of the same period last year for a 33.3 percent increase. An average 1.7 poultry per household were sold, a 70 percent increase over the same period last year. Poultry egg output averaged 3.6 jin per person, a 20 percent increase. Per capita income from the sale of livestock for the first 9 months average 27 yuan, an increase of 5.10 yuan over the 21.90 yuan of the same period last year for a 23.2 percent increase. For some households who raised cows, earnings shot up abruptly.

Third was involvement in processing, repairs, and transportation services, which brought increases in cash income. Average per capita cash income for the first 9 months was 4.90 yuan, a 1.20 yuan increase over the 3.70 yuan of last year. In communes and brigades with a large population relative to available land, as a result of the institution of a system of responsibility linking production to remuneration, some of the work force was released, and the surplus labor force found other opportunities in providing services and hauling, as a result of which cash income multiplied.

Increase in Purchasing Power and Improvement in Life

As commune member cash income increased, ability to buy goods also increased accordingly. Between January and September this year, per capita expenditures for the purchase of goods amounted to 61.80 yuan, a 10.80 yuan increase over the 51.00 yuan of the same period last year, for a 21.2 percent increase. Among the expenditures for the purchase of goods, 45.90 yuan was spent for the purchase of consumer goods, a 20.8 percent increase over the same period last year and amounting to 65.7 percent of total expenditure figures. Substantial increases took place in the purchase of goods to eat, wear, or use as daily necessities, with the daily necessities increasing most rapidly by 33.8 percent. Increase in expenditures for foodstuffs was 17.3 percent, and for wearing apparel 14.7 percent. Expenditures for means of production averaged 15.90 yuan per capita, a 22.3 percent increase. Proportion of consumer goods to means of production was approximately 3 to 1.

As the amount of commune member expenditures for material goods increased, life improved. Between January and September, per capita consumption of grain averaged 368.9 jin, a 2.6 jin increase over the same period last year. Of this total, consumption of fine grains such as rice and wheat increased by 12.5 jin over last year for a 4.8 percent increase. Average per capita consumption of animal fat was 2.3 jin, a 27.8 percent increase. Meat consumption averaged 19.5 jin per capita, a 20.4 percent increase. Per capital consumption of eggs was 1.8 jin, a 20 percent increase; of spirits 2.8 jin, a 27.3 percent increase; of sweets 2 jin, a 17.6 percent increase; and of chemical fiber cloth 1.2 chi, a 33.3 percent increase. In some households with high cash income that were fairly well off, purchases of expensive goods such as bicycles, wrist watches, and radios showed a marked increase.

One-Fourth of All Households Still Face Hardships

The survey showed that about one-fourth of households have not made much of a go of household sideline industries and cash income is scant. In 14 production teams, commune household per capita cash income was under 50 yuan, and in some of these average per capita cash income was less than 30 yuan. When per capital income averaged only 20.90 yuan, even a minimal livelihood was difficult to maintain. For food, they had to depend on the collective; for money, they had to depend on borrowing; and for their livelihood, they had to depend on relief. These "three depend" households need active and conscientious support and care so that they too may gradually become wealthy.

9432
CSO: 4007

INCOME OF CONTRACT COMMUNE MEMBER DESCRIBED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "Great Courage Jin" Turns 10,000 Yuan Over to the Production Team in a Single Year; Makes the Most of His Talents Contracting in Special Lines and Widens the Road to Riches"]

[Text] This year Jin Zhenqing [6855 4176 3237], commune member of No 3 Production Team, No 9 Production Brigade, Silian Commune in Bazhong County contracted to farm five mu of land in the production team, and was able, as a result of proper management, to earn 13,566 yuan in a single year. According to the terms of the contract, the share of earnings due the production team was 10,000 yuan. The net profits of his family of four derived from farming contract land, when added to income from workpoints plus income from household sideline occupations, was an average 923 yuan per person. Truly, when a person makes the most of his talents to widen the road to riches, the collective increases earnings, and the individual becomes rich.

Last year after studying the two documents from the Central Committee on growth of agriculture, Jin Zhenqing proposed to his production team cadres that he contract for one-half mu of production team land, paying the team 1000 yuan per year. The production team agreed to his request, apportioning a plot of land 0.45 mu in area for his management, and signing a contract with him. This year he planted the entire plot of land to ginger, and after tending the field carefully, he harvested 3857 jin of fresh ginger in the same year. The entire amount was left to him as seed stock to meet the needs of neighboring counties and his own county, and he signed a contract of "three guarantees" with customers whereby he guaranteed to promote budding of the ginger, guaranteed to transport it, and guaranteed to teach the technique of growing it. The 2,700 jin of ginger seed stock that came out of his cellar that year was completely sold off for earnings of 2800 yuan. In accordance with provisions of the contract, he handed over to the production team 1000 yuan in return for which he received 10,000 workpoints, worth 576 yuan. Workpoints earned by the entire family for their farm work totaled 4,000, worth 228 yuan. This plus earnings from family sideline occupations brought total income for the year to 4,042 yuan. When the 1,000 yuan paid the production team was deducted, and the value of the ginger seedstock, cost of fertilizer, the value of consumption

grain, and materials supplied for sideline production were subtracted, net income for the entire family came to 2,414 yuan or 480 yuan per person. Early this year he again proposed to the production team cadres that he contract to farm 5 mu of the collective's land, and that the production team give him a temporary advance of 1000 yuan for which he would pay the production team 10,000 yuan cash at the end of the year. The production team agreed to his request, and went over with him item by item the items he planned to produce. Following discussions with the masses, it was decided to return to him as an advance the 1,000 yuan that he had earlier paid the production team. After a contract was signed, some said he had the courage to eat thunder, and some said he was courageous enough to sign a contract with heaven. And so it was that the name, "Great Courage Jin" came to be passed around.

Of the 5 mu for which he contracted this year, 4.5 mu has been devoted to fields, and 0.5 mu to other purposes. As winter crops, he sowed the entire area of fields to wheat and rape, harvesting a total of 1,400 jin of wheat and 450 jin of rape, all of which he sold to the state for somewhat more than 560 yuan. For spring-sown crops, he devoted 3.5 mu of fields to high yield superior variety rice propagated by a few score production teams in Tongjiang, Nanjiang, Pingchang, and Bazhong counties. He used another 1.5 mu to grow ginger. In the fall, he harvested 5,099 jin of paddy for earnings of 7,246 yuan, and 12,000 jin of fresh ginger for earnings of 5760 yuan. In this way, he totaled annual earnings of 13,566 from five mu of land. After deducting the 10,000 yuan to be paid to the production team, and repaying the 1000 yuan advance plus various costs, he was still left with 966 yuan. For turning over 10,000 yuan to the production team, he got 55,000 workpoints valued at more than 3,850 yuan. When this was added to income from work done by his family and income from family sideline occupations, the income totaled 5,116 yuan. After deducting the value of consumption grain for the whole family for the whole year, and somewhat more than 500 yuan for materials to make sideline products, net income was 4,616 yuan, or 923 yuan per person.

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CSO: 4007

SILKWORM COCOONS SHIPPED OUT, ALLOTMENT PLANS OVERFULFILLED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Province Overfulfills Silkworm Cocoon Allotment Plans"]

[Text] Sichuan Province has taken the overall picture into account in actively transferring silkworm cocoons to support the relatively well developed silk industry provinces and municipalities of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shanghai. As of the present time, Sichuan Province has shipped more than 200,000 dan of silkworm cocoons and more than 3000 tons of silkworm silk spinning raw materials in overfulfillment of state allotment plans.

Sichuan Province's silkworm output has developed rapidly during the past 3 years, and output of silkworm cocoons has risen rapidly. In 1978, both output of silkworms and quantities purchased in the province broke the 1 million dan mark with a leap in output from second place to first place in the nation. In 1979 another bumper harvest of silkworm cocoons was harvested when output reached 1.48 million dan, for a net increase of more than 400,000 dan over the previous year. This year, despite the effects of low temperatures and much rainfall, a good crop of silkworm cocoons was still harvested.

In the spirit of treating the entire nation as a chessboard, Sichuan Province annually ships large quantities of silkworm cocoons and semimanufactures of silk to provide Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shanghai with silk filatures to weave silk. They feel that since the coastal provinces and municipalities in which the silk industry is fairly concentrated possess great advantages in their great processing ability, their advanced technology, and their superior techniques, particularly in the post-dyeing, sorting, and printing processes, by giving these areas more silkworm cocoons greater economic benefits can be obtained, which will be more beneficial for the country. As compared with last year, this year's shipments from Sichuan Province of silkworm cocoons have not only been greater in quantity, but also better in quality.

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BRIEFS

1980 SPRING TEA HARVEST--The 1980 spring tea output of Sichuan was more than 20 percent greater than that of 1979. By the end of May 1980, nearly 90,000 dan of tea leaves were procured for export; and this was 9.7 percent greater than in the same period of 1979. [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 1]

RICE AREA INCREASED--Statistics showed that by 10 June 1980, Sichuan had completed the planting of early and intermediate rice on 93 percent of its total planned area for 1980. The total area planted was over 2.8 million mu larger than that of the same period of 1979. [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 80 p 1]

RAMIE OUTPUT--The 1980 output of ramie in Sichuan exceeded 180,000 dan, a 28.5 percent increase over that of the bumper year of 1979. The amount of ramie already collected or purchased by the state now reached 175,000 dan, an increase of more than 20 percent over the previous year. Both of the output and procurement figures were record high for the province. Ramie is an important raw material for the light and textile industries and is also needed by the communication, transportation, telegraphic, and defense industries. [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 81 p 1]

KENAF, JUTE PRODUCTION--The 1980 production of kenaf and jute in Sichuan exceeded two million dan, an increase of more than 10 percent over the previous year. Nearly all of them were collected or purchased by the state. Prior to 1970, these two crops were grown in only about 20 counties in the province, and some local linen mills had to import kenaf and jute. Since 1974, the area sown to kenaf has been speedily expanded. By 1979, kenaf and jute were grown in more than 110 counties. [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4007

BUMPER HARVEST DESPITE DROUGHT IN CHENGJIANG COUNTY

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Zhang Ziliang [1728 5261 0081] and Gong Huiqing [7895 1920 0615]: "Chengjiang County Fulfills Public Grain and Surplus Grain Requisition Purchase Quotas; Wins Bumper Harvest in Drought Year Through Implementation of Policies"]

[Text] The broad masses of cadres and commune members in Chengjiang County, their hearts filled with joy, have sold to the state both the public grain due and their surplus grain. On 25 November last year, the entire county fulfilled, in both quality and quantity, its state requisition purchase quotas for public grain and surplus grain.

Despite the occurrence of a drought in Chengjiang last year, thanks to the conscientious implementation throughout the county of economic policies for rural villages, and the establishment of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, the enthusiasm of the masses for production was aroused and all sorts of difficulties were overcome to win a bumper harvest in grain, tobacco, and edible oil crops. Total grain output increased by more than 8 percent over the year before last; total output of flue-cured tobacco increased by 27 percent over the year before last; and total output of oil crops increased by more than 74 percent over the year before last.

When the collection of agricultural taxes in kind following the autumn harvest began, all echelons of leadership in Chengjiang County went down among the communes and brigades to hear the views of cadres and commune members, and repeatedly verified and readjusted requisition purchase quotas, putting them into effect down to the production team level.

For the 70 mountain region production teams with backward economies that have been poverty stricken for a long period time and whose commune members have small amounts of grain for consumption and depend on return sale to them of grain by the state, quotas for public and surplus grain were either reduced or abolished. For the 328 production teams for whom public and surplus grain quotas were an excessive burden, and who have for many years have had to both purchase and market grain, sensible reductions were made in base figures for requisition grain procurement and in the quotas for procurement of excess grain. In the case of production teams with quotas for requisition procurement of grain and for procurement of excess grain, a notification was signed and issued to each giving the requisition purchase and surplus pur-

chase quotas. Grain taxes and quotas for purchase of excess grain were guaranteed to continue without change for a period of 5 years; there would be no increased procurement of increased output, and no reduction in procurement of decreased output. In case of severe drops in production as the result of major disasters, sensible reductions would be made in quotas for that year. In this way the minds of the people were set at ease. Some cadres and commune members said that the numerous changes in policies of the past had made people uneasy. Now that policies are consistent, there is no need to worry further about the figures being increased at each level, or the whipping of an ox that is already traveling fast. Things are looking up.

In their requisition procurement, grain units conscientiously carried out a policy of premium prices for premium quality in a change from the past irrational method of grades and differences in price, thereby insuring timely delivery into the warehouses of the public and surplus grain.

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BUMPER GRAIN, TEA HARVEST IN FENGQING COUNTY

Statistics Given

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Fengqing County, the area in Yunnan Province where tea production is concentrated, had a bumper crop of both grain and tea last year. Grain output increased by almost 20 percent over the year before last for a per capita increase averaging about 100 jin. Total output of tea increased by 16 percent over the year before last, and per capita output value increased by more than 9 yuan. Accompanying the increased output and increased income from grain and tea was a substantial increase in purchases of agricultural byproducts, in the total output value of industry and handicrafts industry, and in fiscal revenues throughout the county. City and country markets flourished, and prices of agricultural byproducts, which had been stable, declined. Numerous cadres and people said that this was Fengqing's best year for the past 10 years. The main reasons for such a good economic situation in Fengqing were gradual implementation of economic policies for rural villages, and attention to making the most of natural advantages. Last year, this county both gave attention to grain production, and diligently took tea production in hand. It gave wide publicity to the policy of returning to production teams a portion of the profits from state-run tea refining factories and increased fertilizer supplies. Several of the communes and brigades which collectively produced tea established tea specialization groups, strengthened fertilizer collection management of the tea plantations and exploited the increased tea production potential of the new and old tea areas so that tea leaf output set new historical levels.

Visit to Production Team in Fengqing

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The scenic tea country of Fengqing harvested a bumper crop of both tea and grain last year. We just happened to pay a visit to the Shiyanzi Production Team of Meinushan Brigade in Fengshan Commune at the time of year end reconciliation of accounts and the making of distributions.

When we arrived at this production team, year end reckoning and distribution had just been completed, and commune members were busying themselves with the slaughter of hogs. Though it was not yet New Year's time, the village was filled with a holiday mood. As a result of our visit, we learned that this production team had had a pretty good foundation, but as a result of the damage done by those several years

of the ultra-leftist line when the production team's decision making authority was not honored, a lot of the labor force moved elsewhere, and production was stifled on several occasions. When for three years in a row there was no cash to make up shortfalls following year end reconciliation of accounts, nothing could be done except draw on accumulation funds to make good on obligations. But what of this year? All obligations were honored following year end reconciliation. Commune members in 20 of the 23 households in the production team had increased earnings, and there are no new debtor households. Four of the former nine debtor households have repaid their loans. On the evening of the day accounts were reconciled and distributions made, commune members from 16 households deposited 2600 yuan savings in credit cooperatives. Last year commune member Yang Yuexing [2799 6460 5281] spent more than 95 yuan more than he had, so when distributions were made at year's end, he felt resentful and would not go to the meeting. This year, he paid back the debt and received an additional 120 yuan, 50 yuan of which he deposited in the credit cooperative right then and there.

Production team cadres also told us that in former years, even if people had money, they would hoard it to buy grain in case of a grain shortage. But this year was different. Many of the commune members' savings were intended for the building of a new house, or for converting a thatched house to a tile house. The more we listened, the more excited we became, and could not help asking, "Are there any households in your team that had an income of 1000 yuan?" The team cadre replied, "Of course! Li Wenbin's [2621 2429 2430] family!"

In the evening, we went to Li Wenbin's house. Old Li said warmly, "Welcome to share the New Year's pig!" Sitting around a fire pit, we asked Old Li to tell us about the income distributed to his family. Old Li told us quite candidly that there were ten people in his family, seven of whom worked and had earned more than 41,400 workpoints during the year. Income distributed to them amounted to 2,475 yuan to which was added income from family sideline occupations to make their income for the whole year total 2,749 yuan. After deductions from the collective distribution for materials and advances, a net cash income of 1,113 yuan remained when everything was figured up. On the night of the distribution, they deposited 800 yuan in the credit cooperative right away. Using the money they took home with them, they declared a small family "bonus," giving 20 yuan to each of the three women so they could buy something they liked. Having explained all this, Old Li said with a sigh, "In 1978, my family was in debt, and in 1979 our income was only somewhat more than 400 yuan. But if policies continue to be as good as they now are, life will become more and more prosperous!" Old Li's oldest son interjected, "We must continue to work hard to make a greater contribution to the country and to earn more workpoints for ourselves too. This year we're building a house. In another 1 or 2 years, we can save the money to buy a television set!" There are still not many people in the Shiyanzi Production Team today that have a life as good as that of Li Wenbin's family. But it is certain that with continued implementation of the party's policies and further development of collective production, the life of the commune members will become happier and happier.

As we said good-bye to Old Li, a bright moon already hung in the sky and countless stars twinkled. The countryside seemed especially tranquil and beautiful. With feeling, we wished him fulfillment of his desires to become rich and richer!

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CSO: 4006

PADDY RICE VARIETY 'DIANRUI 409' GIVING HIGH YIELDS

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Lin Zhiyuan [2651 1807 6678]: "Increased Output From Growing of "Dianrui 409" in Yingjiang and Ruili Counties in Reform of Planting Techniques and Promotion of Superior Rice Varieties"]

[Text] Last year Yingjiang and Ruili counties planted more than 26,000 mu of "Dianrui 409" rice for yields of about 800 jin per mu, or between 300 and 400 jin more than from local soft rice old standby varieties.

"Dianrui 409" rice is a new variety formed from the crossbreeding of the famous soft rice "Haobuxi" from Zhefangbazi in Luxi County with "Keqing No 3," a geng rice. It was successfully hybridized and propagated in 1973 at the Provincial Agricultural Academy's Ruili Rice Crop Testing Station. In 1976 it was test planted in Yingjiang and Ruili county superior variety farm and by production teams in five different places, with increased yields being harvested. After experience with it had been gained, and following 3 years of wide area demonstrations and promotion, the two counties last year planted a total of more than 26,000 mu of it.

The main reasons these two counties were able to harvest increased yields from large area cultivation of "Dianrui 409" was that cadres at all echelons made reforms in planting techniques, which centered on the promotion of superior varieties as the principal means of increasing per unit yields of grain. In last year's planting of 23,000 mu of "Dianrui 409," Yingjiang county made new breakthroughs in planting and care. County agricultural science units operated training classes at principal communes and brigades in the growing of sturdy seedlings, and in doing a good job of transplanting, emphasizing the links of seedling propagation, selection of fields, close planting, application of fertilizer, and care to make the most of the advantages of the composition of rice colonies of this variety. The 17 communes in the county that planted "Dianrui 409" all had several typical cases of high output from large areas.

Once bumper harvests had been won from "Dianrui 409," cadres and commune members from the two counties promptly summarized experiences coming to the common conclusion that this new type rice possessed strong resistance, good quality, and high output, but that superior varieties require superior methods. Yingjiang county plans to expand planting this year to 40,000 mu, and each commune and production brigade made arrangements to this end before last year's harvest by separately harvesting and threshing seed from seed stock fields, separately taking care of the seeds, and selecting a sufficient amount of seeds for retention. The county superior variety farm and the five key production teams designated early last year for the selection of seed stock all instituted careful harvesting and careful threshing, sunning till dry and winnowing till clean in order to insure the needs of other communes and brigades for large plantings.

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CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

YUNNAN EDIBLE OIL--By early February, the people in Yunnan had purchased 29.7 million jin of edible oil. This is an increase of 47 percent over last year, accounting for 14.2 percent of the year's plans. Last year, sowing of rape in many parts of the province encountered continuous rain, while some areas experienced drought. In 1980, the output of rape harvested in summer and winter reached 81.63 million jin, an increase of 45 percent over 1979. Last year, 6.3 million jin of rapeseeds were purchased throughout the province, an increase of 54 percent over 1979. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 81]

CSO: 4007

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNE-RUN FACTORY INVESTMENT PRESENTED

Zhejiang ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Article in "Rural Economic Policies Symposium" column by Zhang Liyi [1728 0448 001], deputy secretary of the Ningbo Prefectural CCP Committee: "Some Limits Must Be Clearly Drawn for Investment in Commune-Run Factories"]

[Text] The "Rural Economic Policies Symposium" column of ZHEJIANG RIBAO has launched a lively discussion concerning investment in a commune-run factory by the secretaries of the two port district party committees. This discussion is very good. It clarifies right and wrong and also helps cadres to improve their policy standards and, at the same time, gives expression to democracy.

That the secretaries of the two port district party committees took the lead in investing in a commune-run factory is, in my opinion, a good thing. I say that they did a good thing because their factory is collective in nature and their starting point is the development and expansion of rural commune-run enterprises, and not private gain. As for the investment dividends, this factory stipulates in explicit terms that the time limit for a shareholder is 1 year. During that year, of the net profit of the factory, excluding the retention of money for accumulation funds and for reproduction expansion, 20 percent is paid out as a return for the shares invested. I consider that this "dividend" is a kind of reward and that the question of exploitation does not arise. Their actions create wealth for socialism and contribute to the four modernizations. In saying that this is a good thing, we are not advocating that secretaries of rural party organizations at all levels invest in commune-run factories, but what we are advocating is that they have the spirit of emancipating their minds and that they lead the masses in handling the collective eocnomy well, so that they will have the revolutionary sense of responsibility for, as quickly as possible, enriching the rural areas.

As for the question of how the investment by cadres in commune-run factories should be treated, looking at some situations that have been reported in Ningbo Prefecture, I think the four principles listed below must be grasped:

First, the great number of basic-level cadres must devote their main energy to running the collective economy well, and cannot abandon their leadership over the collective economy in order to engage in enterprises run by individuals or by a small number of partners. The great number of basic-level cadres in the rural areas, especially the secretaries of party organizations at all levels, must do a lot of

work and shoulder heavy burdens with regard to how to implement well all the party's rural economic policies and how to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses, so that the rural areas will be enriched as quickly as possible. We certainly must devote our energies to running the collective economy well. In the rural areas, there are many good cadres and good comrades who take the lead in enriching the peasants. However, some cadres of communes and production brigades put all their energies into their own individual partnership-run factories and disregard collective production; some, during the "double summer" busy season, go out to take care of their "enterprises." This way of doing things has a bad effect on the masses. This way of running factories is not done for the collective but rather damages the collective. Their starting point is completely different from that of the secretaries of the two port district party committees in investing in commune-run factories, and cannot be advocated.

Second, we cannot adversely affect the collective enterprises of communes and production brigades, and even less can we turn the commune and brigade enterprises now being run fairly well over to a small number of people to manage in partnership. At present, there is this situation in some communes and brigades: Individual cadres use their power to carve up the factory buildings and equipment and run them as factories belonging to a small number of individuals. In the open they hang up the signboard of "so-and-so factory," but in reality it is the "private factory" of a few individuals. They transform the public into the private and undermine the cornerstone of the collective, even to the extent of engaging in speculation and exploiting hired labor. We must earnestly criticize and educate party members and cadres who seek private gain and encroach on collective interests.

We must supervise and urge them to quickly correct their mistakes until they carry out the necessary actions.

Third, the socialist principle of distribution according to work must be upheld. It is permissible for an individual to invest in a collective factory and receive a fixed return on his share, but the distribution cannot be based on funds. At present there are some factories run in "partnership" in which the funds and equipment belong to a small number of individuals. Through all sorts of relationships, the recruit some people to help them handle production, paying them fixed wages, and all profits are returned to the investor in the form of shares. This method of distribution is inequitable and does not accord with the principle of distribution according to work. This method is completely different from that of factories under the system of collective ownership or the system of ownership by the whole people, because, in factories that are run by the collective or by the whole people, the property and accumulated funds are jointly owned by the collective and the profits also belong to everybody. And the method of returning all profits to investors in the form of shares, actually, misappropriates the results of other people's labor.

Fourth, the labor force for the factories should be arranged in coordination by the production brigades and production teams. In some factories, all the commune members working in them are close friends of the cadres or investors. This way of doing things is wrong. In arranging for workers in these factories, the production brigades and production teams must make rational decisions based on every commune member's special skill. Appropriate consideration can be given to investors,

but the commune members will decide by democratic discussion the collective methods, the principles of the payment for the labor and the distribution of commune members working in these factories, and the system of awards and compensations. Only in this way can the enthusiasm of commune members of all lines of work be fully aroused.

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BRIEFS

NEW AGRICULTURAL ZONES--Report by Chen Sen [3088 2773] and Zhang Jishan [4545 4764 0810]--The scientific conference on agricultural district zoning held by the provincial agricultural society ended on 20 October. Over 90 experts, scholars, and scientific and technical workers from the society's 8 branches and from 16 societies, including the water conservancy, forestry, and geographical societies, attended the conference. They presented 23 papers in which an academic inquiry was made into our province's agricultural district zoning. Agriculture district zoning is scientific research work of a very comprehensive nature, and was listed as the first key item in the national plan (draft) for the development of science and technology. At this conference, after the experts had analyzed and studied the natural resources, social economy, and scientific and technological situation in our province, they proposed that the entire province be divided into nine agricultural (fishery) districts: Hangjai Lake Plain (grain, mulberry, cattle, and fish district); Hangzhou Bay Sea Border Plain (grain, cotton, and hemp district); Ning-Shao Plain (grain, cattle, and fish district); Wenhuang Plain (grain, tangerine, and cattle district); Jinqu Basm (grain, cattle, tea, fruit, and forest district); Zhexi Mountain and Hill Region (bamboo, tea, forest, and grain district); Zhedong Hills Basin (grain, tea, cattle, and forest district); Zhenan Mountain Region (forest, tea, and cattle district); and Coastal Islands and Ocean (fish, grain, and salt district). [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 80 p 1] 9727

TEA OUTPUT--by Hu Ping [5170 0988]--Our province obtained a large bumper harvest of tea leaves this year. As of the first third of October, the harvesting of the autumn tea crop had been basically completed, and the entire province's output has reached more than 1.4 million dan, an increase of more than 100,000 dan over last year's output and the highest level of output in history. The quantity of tea leaves purchased in the entire province surpassed that of 1978, and their quality was universally good. The bumper harvest was obtained depsite frequent natural calamities. Since last winter, freeze damage in the tea districts has been widespread and serious. In spring, there were long periods of low temperatures and much rain. In April there were two cold periods and snow fell on tea districts in the mountains. Afterward, there were big rainstorms and hailstorms. The summer was overcast and rainy with few clear days. All these conditions were detrimental to the maturation of tea trees. However, the communes and production brigades, by timely pruning back frozen branches and leaves and by adding fertilizer, finally conquered the natural disasters. In 35 of the 58 tea-producing countries in the province, the annual output of tea leaves exceeded 10,000 dan, and in several of them the output exceeded 50,000 dan. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 80 p 1] 9727

FRESHWATER FISH BASES--In order to develop freshwater breeding enterprises, the state has allocated special funds to help communes and production teams to build freshwater fish production bases. The freshwater fish bases rebuilt by the Linghu district [5480 3275 0575] in Wuxing County, Zhejiang Province, cover a water surface area of 10,000 mu. This year, the total output of freshwater fish here could reach over 200,000 dan, an increase in the pre-rebuilding output of over 30 percent and a surpassing of the highest level in history. Linghu district is located in the northern part of the Hangjia Lake Plain and the southern bank of Lake Tai. Within its borders fish ponds with rippling waves are densely packed. The district, which abounds in resources for aquatic products and has been called a "natural fish storehouse," is the principal freshwater fish-producing area in Zhejiang Province. The eight communes in this district have many small fish ponds of 1 or 2 mu, but owing to past neglect, development of their fishery production was seriously affected. Last year, the State Aquatic Products Bureau allocated 2 million yuan for transforming the fish ponds and building freshwater fish bases. Over 90 percent of the water surface has been transformed. After being rebuilt, the fish ponds basically met the bureau's requirements for standardized high output. Each fish pond is 3 to 10 mu in area and 2 meters in depth. Part of every mu of fish pond is a feeding ground with plants that fish eat, and the ponds can be filled and drained. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 17 Oct 80 p 3] 9727

ZHEJIANG AGRICULTURAL PAYMENTS--The Zhejiang branch of the Chinese Agricultural Bank, the Zhejiang Provincial Food Department and other provincial departments concerned have started to extend advanced payments for the purchase of good grain, oil-bearing products, tea, silk cocoons, cotton, hemp, oranges, sugarcane, tobacco, pork and other agricultural and sideline products. The total sum of advanced payments this year will exceed 130 million yuan, 8.8 percent higher than last year. Advanced payments for the purchase of freshwater fish have also been delivered to various fishery counties. The extension of advanced payments for agricultural and sideline products is one of the government's effective measures for supporting agricultural production and an effective economic means to ensure fulfillment of the government's procurement plans for agricultural and sideline products. [Hangzhou Zehjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

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